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Draft plan of implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (paragraphs 43-53)

V. Sustainable development in a globalizing world

43. (alt) **[Globalization — the growing integration of economies and societies around the world — is integral to sustainable development and has the potential to improve living standards for all. Globalization has meant increased trade and capital flows, increased sharing of ideas and the extension of democracy and rule of law to an ever-widening circle of countries. While globalization has improved lives around the world and offers enormous opportunities for further improvement, our challenge remains to ensure that its benefits are enjoyed by all countries. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to the challenges and opportunities of globalization.]**

43. (alt 2) [Globalization offers opportunities and challenges. While it has great potential to improve living standards for all, it is a matter of great and increasing concern that not all countries are reaping the benefits of globalization, and some may even be falling behind. **[In particular,]** developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to the challenges and opportunities of globalization. **[There is further fear of increasing instability in the international economic and financial system, marginalization [environmental stress,] negative social implications and loss of cultural diversity.] [Globalization should be fully inclusive and equitable, and there is a strong need for policies and measures at the national and international levels, formulated and implemented with the full and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to help them respond effectively to those challenges and opportunities.]** Efforts at the international, regional and national levels are required to make globalization work for sustainable development and make it equitable, inclusive and responsive to the needs of developing countries. The potential of globalization to promote sustainable

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development for all remains yet to be realized. This would include actions at all levels to:]

(a) [Adopt and implement coherent and sound macroeconomic policies and develop institutional capacities. **Encourage good governance and promote and implement economic, social, and environmental policies;] / [Delete subpara.]**

(b) **[Strengthen and make] / [Continue to promote the]** open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system that benefits all countries in their pursuit of sustainable development;

(b) bis **[Intensify efforts to realize the important contribution that WTO can make to sustainable development, in particular by successfully completing the work launched under the Doha Declaration;] / [Delete subparagraph since its elements are contained in para. 82 (alt 2)]**

(c) [Agreed]Enhance the capacities of developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, through international cooperation and measures aimed at improving productivity, commodity diversification and competitiveness, community-based entrepreneurial capacity, and transportation and communication infrastructure development;

(d) **[Apply the precautionary approach [as set forth in principle 15] of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [as appropriate], taking into account the sovereign right to exploit developing countries' own resources pursuant to their environmental and developmental policies, while avoiding its misuse as a disguised barrier to trade [which may restrict exports from developing countries];]**

(Paragraph above will be revisited after informal consultations on the precautionary principle)

(d) (alt) **[Apply in decision-making the precautionary principle as established in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and further developed in international law in order to protect health and environment, while avoiding recourse to it for protectionist purposes;]**

(e) **[[Increase] / [Increase and enhance] / [Increase and enhance the delivery of coordinated, effective and targeted]** trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, **[including in the interlinkages between trade and sustainable development;]] / [Move to sect. IX]**

(e) bis **[Commit to undertake further action at the national, regional and international levels to complement and support the Doha Declaration;] / [Delete subpara.]**

(f) **[Promote sustainable trade, including in environmentally friendly produced goods, organic produce and fair trade initiatives. Ensure that preferential trade schemes, such as the Generalized System of Preferences, support sustainable development. Support all measures to simplify and make more transparent domestic trade procedures so as to assist developing country exporters;] / [Delete subparagraph since elements are contained in para. 87]**

(f) bis **[[Encourage reform of] / [Reform with a view to phasing out]** subsidies that have **[considerable]** negative effects on the environment and that are

incompatible with sustainable development;] / **[Delete subparagraph since elements are contained in para. 86 (b)]]**

[as a means to ensure market access, in particular to products of developing countries in achieving [global] sustainable development;] *(Move to the end of para. 86 (b))*

(g) **[Promote and strengthen] / [Establish and strengthen]** regional trade and cooperation agreements, consistent with the multilateral trading system, among industrialized and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as among developing countries, as appropriate, with support from international finance institutions and regional development banks **[as appropriate, and integrate sustainable development objectives into such agreements]**;

(h) [Make foreign direct investment more supportive of sustainable development **[by promoting best practices]**, and encourage international and regional institutions, as well as institutions in source countries, to promote increasing investment **[flows to] / [in]** developing countries and to assist developing countries in their efforts to create a conducive domestic enabling environment **[In this context, promote, use and further develop government support measures for private industry, such as export credit and investment guarantee schemes to encourage environmentally and socially sound investments];] / [Delete subparagraph since the elements are contained in sect. IX]**

(i) Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in bridging the digital divide and creating digital opportunities and in harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development, through the provision of financial and technical support / **[and, in this context, support the upcoming World Summit on the Information Society]**;

(j) **[Encourage national efforts to adopt better and more transparent forms of financial market regulation, including through, inter alia, the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;] / [Delete subparagraph since it is contained in sect. IX;]**

(k) **[Strengthen the capacities of developing countries by increasing assistance from multilateral and regional financial institutions, inter alia, for public/private initiatives that improve access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets] / [Encourage public/private initiatives that enhance the ease of access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets, which strengthens capacities for risk assessment. Multilateral financial institutions could provide further assistance for these purposes]**;

(l) [Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices, including through public/private partnerships and voluntary initiatives **[based on international agreements on human rights, environment and labour standards] [building, inter alia, on the United Nations global compact, the UNEP global reporting initiative and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multilateral Enterprises, as appropriate] / [and initiatives in the United Nations to promote intergovernmental agreed global partnerships]** [as well as by using such tools as environmental management accounting and environmental reporting];

(To be revisited after discussions on corporate governance)

(m) **[Provide assistance to developing countries to promote impact assessments that identify trade, environment and development linkages and related policy measures;] / [Delete subparagraph since it is contained in sect. IX].**

(m) (alt) **[Conduct sustainability impact assessments that identify trade, environment and development linkages and related policy measures, and provide assistance to developing countries to conduct such assessments] / [Delete subparagraph since it is contained in sect. IX].**

VI. Health and sustainable development

44. [Agreed] The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development states that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and that they are entitled to a healthy and productive life, in harmony with nature. The goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating diseases, while health gains for the whole population requires poverty eradication. There is an urgent need to address the causes of ill health, including environmental causes, and their impact on development, with particular emphasis on women and children, as well as vulnerable groups of society, such as people with disabilities, elderly persons and indigenous people.

45. [Agreed] Strengthen the capacity of health-care systems to deliver basic health services to all, in an efficient, accessible and affordable manner aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases, and to reduce environmental health threats, taking into account the reports of recent United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, consistent with national laws and cultural and religious values. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Integrate the health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(b) [Agreed] Promote equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services, including prevention, at all levels of the health system, essential and safe drugs at affordable prices, immunization services and safe vaccines, and medical technology;

(c) [Agreed] Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Health for All Strategy, including health information systems and integrated databases on development hazards;

(d) [Agreed] Improve the development and management of human resources in health-care services;

(e) Promote and develop partnerships to enhance health education with the objective of achieving improved health literacy on a global basis **[by 2010],** with the involvement of United Nations agencies, as appropriate;

(f) [Agreed] Develop programmes and initiatives to reduce, by the year 2015, mortality rates for infants and children under 5 by two thirds, and maternal

mortality rates by three quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000, and reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of disproportionate and preventable mortality among girl infants and children;

(g) [Agreed] Target research efforts and apply research results to priority public health issues, in particular those affecting susceptible and vulnerable populations, through the development of new vaccines, reducing exposures to health risks, building on equal access to health-care services, education, training and medical treatment and technology, and addressing the secondary effects of poor health;

(h) [Agreed] Promote the preservation, development and use of effective traditional medicine knowledge and practices, where appropriate, in combination with modern medicine, recognizing indigenous and local communities as custodians of traditional knowledge and practices, while promoting effective protection of traditional knowledge, as appropriate, consistent with international law;

(i) [Agreed] Ensure equal access of women to health-care services, giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care;

(j) [Agreed] Address effectively, for all individuals of appropriate age, the promotion of their healthy lives, including their reproductive and sexual health, consistent with the commitments and outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits, including the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference of Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, and their respective reviews and reports;

(k) [Agreed] Launch international capacity-building initiatives, as appropriate, that assess health and environment linkages and use the knowledge gained to create more effective national and regional policy responses to environmental threats to human health;

(l) [Agreed] Transfer and disseminate, on mutually agreed terms, including through public-private multisector partnerships, technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial support, taking into account country-specific conditions and gender equality, including specific technology needs of women;

(m) [Agreed] Strengthen and promote ILO and World Health Organization (WHO) programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion as a means of promoting public health and education;

(n) [Agreed] Improve availability and access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally acceptable and nutritionally adequate food, increase consumer health protection, address issues of micronutrient deficiency, and implement existing internationally agreed commitments and relevant standards and guidelines;

(o) [Agreed] Develop or strengthen, where applicable, preventive, promotive and curative programmes to address non-communicable diseases and conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases,

injuries, violence and mental health disorders and associated risk factors, including alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diets and lack of physical activity.

46. [Agreed] Implement, within the agreed time frames, all commitments agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, emphasizing in particular the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 per cent in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases by, inter alia:

(a) [Agreed] Implementing national preventive and treatment strategies, regional and international cooperation measures, and the development of international initiatives to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS;

(b) [Agreed] Fulfilling commitments for the provision of sufficient resources to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, while promoting access to the Fund by countries most in need;

(c) [Agreed] Protecting the health of workers and promoting occupational safety by, inter alia, taking into account, as appropriate, the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace;

(d) [Agreed] Mobilizing adequate public and encouraging private financial resources for research and development on diseases of the poor, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, directed at biomedical and health research, as well as new vaccine and drug development.

47. [Agreed] Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution, with particular attention to women and children, by:

(a) [Agreed] Strengthening regional and national programmes, including through public-private partnerships, with technical and financial assistance to developing countries;

(b) [Agreed] Supporting the phasing out of lead in gasoline;

(c) [Agreed] Strengthening and supporting efforts for the reduction of emissions, through the use of cleaner fuels and modern pollution control techniques;

(d) [Agreed] Assisting developing countries in providing affordable energy to rural communities, particularly to reduce dependence on traditional fuel sources for cooking and heating, which affect the health of women and children.

48. [Agreed] Phase out lead in lead-based paints and other sources of human exposure, work to prevent, in particular, children's exposure to lead, and strengthen monitoring and surveillance efforts as well as treatment of lead poisoning.

49. **[Implement the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights as part of the wider national and international action to address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, while affirming that the Agreement can and should be implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' rights to protect public health, in**

particular to promote access to medicines for all, as envisaged in the Declaration on the Agreement and public health adopted in Doha.]

VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States

50. [Agreed] Small island developing States are a special case both for environment and development. Although they continue to take the lead in the path towards sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the decisions adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action, with adequate financial resources, including through GEF focal areas, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community;

(b) **[Further implement sustainable fisheries management] / [Promote sustainable use of living marine resources]** / and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;

(c) Assist small island developing States, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives **[in defining and]** managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and, where appropriate, the **[extended]** continental shelf areas, as well as relevant regional management initiatives **[within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea]** and UNEP's regional seas programmes;

(d) [Agreed] Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of:

(i) [Agreed] Small island developing States-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;

(ii) [Agreed] Fresh water programmes for small island developing States, including through the GEF focal areas;

(e) Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking **[by 2004]** initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States;

(f) [Agreed] Work to ensure that, in the ongoing negotiations and elaboration of the WTO work programme on trade in small economies, due account is taken of small island developing States, which have severe structural handicaps in integrating into the global economy, within the context of the Doha development agenda;

(g) Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism **[by 2004]**, and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources;

(h) [Agreed] Extend assistance to small island developing States in support of local communities and appropriate national and regional organizations of small island developing States for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies;

(i) [Agreed] Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(j) [Agreed] Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, where applicable;

(k) [Agreed] Support efforts by small island developing States to build capacities and institutional arrangements to implement intellectual property regimes;

51. [Agreed] Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States by, inter alia:

(a) **[Strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, by 2004]**, including through the United Nations system and partnership initiatives;

(b) Developing and promoting efficient use of **[all]** / **[local]** sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of small island developing States for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management;

52. [Agreed] Provide support to small island developing States to develop capacity and strengthen:

(a) [Agreed] Health-care services for promoting equitable access to health care;

(b) [Agreed] Health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever;

(c) [Agreed] Efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution and building capacity for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;

(d) [Agreed] Efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication, which have been outlined in section II of the present document.

53. [Agreed] Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island

Developing States in 2004, in accordance with the provisions set forth in General Assembly resolution S-22/2, and in this context requests the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider an international meeting for the sustainable development of small island developing States.